

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WHEKLY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1877

The inconsistencies of the so called workingmen's party in this country are ridiculously absurd. Its acknowledged leader, and unquestionably the most intelligent man in the organization, is Mr. Wendell Phillips, who has a fortune of half a million of dollars, which he did not earn, and which is not invested in active industries, and whose candidate for President Hayes' successor is General Grant, who, in a conversation last week, in England, declared Department. In addition there are estimates that he would have made very short work of the railway strike, by a wave of his hand indicating that he would have brought the sabre into play at an early stage, and so have nipped it in the bud. If the human race enjoyed a eight years old, who lives in Washinghigher reputation for intelligence than that ton county, Maryland, started to assigned to it by those whose lives proved that to Leesburg, Virginia, to which place his they knew it best, the most remarkable thing connected with the organization would be that the tricksters and demagogues who lead and control it should have so many followers, and that among those followers there could be found reputable men, and those who upon all other subjects except politics allow reason to govern their actions.

The beneficial result of the President's cocciliatory policy in the South is reflected upon the North, and one of the best signs of the good effect it is producing, in softening the feelings of the people of that section toward the several Harper publications. The Harpers have done more than all the other publishers, in the country to keep alive the ani mosities of the civil war, but, smart enough to discover the turn in the tide, they have altered their course so as to run with it. It is to be the Warm Spring Indians are expected to surhoped that the people of the South will see the trick and not be taken in by it.

The employees of the Northern Central Rail way, who behaved like sensible men during the late strikes, kept out of the riots and attended to their work, have been officially notified that they are to have their wages raised immenot strike got money, and, what is bet ter, are going to get more; and any poor man who would not, in these times, rather have money than sport, ought to run for office on the workingmen's ticket. The reward of fidelity may be delayed a long time, but it generally comes in the end. In the case of the employ ees of the Northern Central Railroad it has come before it was expected.

The proprietor of a restaurant in Philadelphia has been fixed for serving partridges be fore the time prescribed for the shooting of those birds by the game laws of Pennsylvania. The rigid enforcement of the game laws of this State will be the only means of preventing the entire destruction of the little game that now remains within the limits of her borders.

Under the comforting declaration that the last shall be first, Gen. Hunton will occupy an exalted position in the present House of Representatives, for in the drawing for seats in that house, yesterday, the very last chair fell

Foreigu News.

An attempted revolution in Hayti has been suppressed at St. Marks. Curacoa and the neighboring islands have been visited by a dreadful bufficane. The lower part of the town of Wilhelmstadt was devastated, nearly every house being destroyed. The fortifications | been elected, and that second ballots will be rewere in ruins. The damage is estimated at half a million. A Dutch man of war and the Dutch schooner Juliet and Sarah were wrecked and several lives lost. All the salt ponds in the island of Bonaire were ruined.

There are apprehensions that a war will break out in consequence of the British occupation of Beloochistan. The Khafi of Kelat and the Ameer of Afghanistan protest against and suggests that the Government's success is the presence of a British force at Quetta, in sufficient to afford an opportunity of terminat Beloochistan, believing that it is the first step towards eventual absorption.

Advices from San Domingo are received by the French mail steamers arrived at Havana. The revolution against Baez was in full progress. Puerto Cabello was occupied by the insurgents, who were besieging the fert, and its surrender was momentarily expected. There was no communication with the interior, all the roads being interrupted.

The famine in India will cost the government fifteen million sterling in addition to the loss of

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says several newspapers protest against the duty of fifty cents per ton on Spanish shipping entering United States ports, which comes into operation this autumo. They recommend retaliatory pavigation duties.

The storm which raged here week before last reached England Sunday night, and was the severest and most disastrous in its effects that has been known for years. In London the gale is reported to have been terrific, and it was exceedingly dangerous to venture into the streets. Nearly all the principal cities shared in the visitation, and the loss of life and property along the coast must, it is feared, have been very

A discussion between Gen. Walker, the con servative candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Col. Richardson, his readjusting opponent, took place at Harrisonburg yesterday.

A meeting of the State Central Conservative Committee is called to meet at their room in the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, next Tuesday.

Gen. Bradley Johnson has sold his residence in Richmond, and is reported to be contemplating a permanent removal from that city. Some of the Dizzy Blonds elected to stay in

Richmond, and their places in the troupe were

News of the Day. Thirty-six young ladies from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, Newark, New Orleans, Chicago and a number of other places received the habit of the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame at St. James' Church, Baltimore, yesterday morning. The interesting

ceremony of their reception was witnessed by a large congregation, including a large number of the friends and relatives of the postulants. At 6 o'clock in the morning Mass was celebrat ed in the chapel of the convent which adjoins St. James, during which the novices elect and members of the community received commu-

Condition of the Poor has passed a resolution whereby poverty is to be punished by disfranspending public money for charitable purposes has a tendency to make pauperism respectable and permanent, the association recommends the passage of a law to deprive of the privilege of suffrage every man receiving relief for himself and family from the public funds. The as sociation expresses the belief that such a law

will check the spread of pauperism. The estimates for appropriations for the fis cal year ending June 30, 1878, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, amount to \$36,906,306,66, of which \$32,436,764 98 is for the War and \$2,003,861.27 for the Navy from the Secretary of War for forts and for rivers and harbors \$13,220,100, and an estimate of \$1,031,453.58 for permanent annual appropriations, but these are not recommended.

One day last week a boy named Lee Zeliers, mother had gone on a visit, and in nine hours had gotten 29 miles on his way, when he was caught by those who were hunting for him and taken back home.

The Miners' Executive Council has called a general mass meeting for to day at Hyde Park, Pa., with the intention to oppose the resumption of work in the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Company's mines. If this object is carried out at the meeting the men are expected to break loose from the Union and go to work in spite of its mandates.

The president and others concerned in misappropriating the funds of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of New York, are to be prosecuted. Samuel W. Canfield, president of the Rockland their fellow countrymen in the South, is the Savings Bank, has been committed in default change that has taken place in the sentiment-of of bail in New York to answer for complicity in embezzling the funds of the bank.

A dispatch from General Sheridan communicates one from General Pope announcing the surrender of three chiefs and 187 Apache Indians at Wingate, and for the present they will be sent to their agency at Canada Almosa. All

The suspension of the Market Street Savings Bank of San Francisco is announced.

the election of 284 republicans and 195 conservatives out of 490 arrondissements. In eleven cases a second ballet will be necessary. The diately. The strikers had "sport," as result in ten of these is expected to be favorable they expressed it, but those who did to the conservatives. It is considered probable that the new Chamber will consist of about 320 republicans and 210 conservatives.

The Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been retained from Puget Theniers, in place of M. Lefevre.

Among the prominent Bonapartists elected is Robert Mitchell, and among the defeated are M. De Maupas and Prince d'Arenberg.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says the Bonapartists claim to have gained from thirty to thirty-four seats, but some of their leaders, such as Duke de Mouchy, M. Chevreau and M. Raoul Duval, have been defeated. The elections are considered as unsatisfactory in the result, and as calculated to lead to a renewal of strife.

The Français, the Duke de Broglie's organ, claims that after Gambetta's boast that four hundred republicans would be returned, the reduction of the republican majority is virtually a Government victory, which encourages the conservatives to continue in the policy inaugurated on the 16th of May.

The Defense (clerical) considers the reduction of the republican majority a rebuke to the President MacMahon to persevere in his present course.

The Temps, while admitting some reduction of the republican majority, considers the decision of France in favor of the republicans peremptory, and declares that it will be neither possible nor permissible to resist it.

The Constitutionel advises the immediate reirement of the Ministers. The London Times' dispatch, dated Paris, midnight, gives the latest returns, showing that

325 republicans and 191 conservatives have quired in twelve cases. The Paris evening papers point out that both the opposition and the Government are disappointed—the former having hoped to return

four hundred deputies, while the latter reckoned on gaining one hundred seats. The Message de Paris states that the Government has gained forty seats, and may obtain ten more, ing the crisis by mutual concession. Perfect tranquility continues to prevail.

Paris, Oct, 16-10 a. m .- The result of the election is not known yet. The Rappel claims that 524 elections give

MacMahonites, and that ten second ballots will Several republican papers speak of the invesigation the elections must undergo in the Cham-

The Siecle urges the Chamber to use unspar-

og jastice in this respect. Paris, Oct. 16-Noon.-Complete returns, except from the colonies, show that 314 republicans and 201 conservatives have been elected. Fourteen second ballots will be necessary. The Church in the United States of America"—as conservatives retain 142 seats of the 158 held sufficient. The committee stated that only for by them in the late Chamber. The republicans retain 297 seats of the 363 members who voted no report on the subject whatever would have the order of the day consuring the dissolution | been presented. of the Chamber.

THE SPORTSMAN'S GAZETEER. - We have received from the Forest and Stream Publishing | sionary Society for the purpose of amalgamating Company of New York a copy of the Sports- both societies reported resolutions agreeing to the United States courts for the fiscal year man's Gazeteer and General Guide, by Charles | the union, which were adopted. Bishop Doane Hallock, editor of the Forest and Stream, and presented a report on domestic and foreign author of "The Fishing Tourist," "Camp Life in Florida," &c. It is a handsomely-bound and some radical changes in the organization of the board. The resolution makes and other deficiencies. neatly printed volume, and contains, in a condensed form, not all the information that a sportsman should possess, but much that one must possess in order to be an accomplished sportsman.

The September number of The Masonic Eelectic, a monthly, composed of Masonic news and literature, edited and published by G. H. Ramey, Washington, D. C., has been received. Its contents are, of course, peculiarly attractive to members of the craft, but are not with out interest to the general reader.

supplied by material produced in that city.

The workingmen's and liquor dealers' party in Richmond held a secret meeting last night.

Five convicts in the penitentiary were baptised last Sunday.

At weimar, Colorado county, Texas, on the morning of the 29th of September 1877, ANN VIRGINIA McCORMICK, (nee Millan) wife of W. B. McCormick. The deceased was born this Journal is Dr. J. B. Hodgkin, formerly of this city, and by whom most of the contents of the present number were written.

At weimar, Colorado county, Texas, on the morning of the 29th of September 1877, ANN VIRGINIA McCORMICK, (nee Millan) wife of W. B. McCormick. The deceased was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 12th day of July 1822, and moved with her husband and of the present number were written. The October number of the American Jour

The Episcopal Triennial Convention.

At yesterday's session of the Episcopal General Convention in Boston the committee to whom was referred the consideration of shortening the form of services, reported that that question belonged properly to the Committee on Canons and Laws; so referred.

The resolution of Mr. Dx, of New York, presented on Saturday, that further consideration of the question of shortening the forms of service in the book of common prayer be re ferred to the Committee on the Prayer Book drew out an extended discussion as to whether The New York Association for Improving the | the committee should consider the matter alone or that it consider the subject with a joint com mittee on the part of the House of Bishops. chisement. Starting with the assumption that The resolution was passed; the committee to act jointly with a committee on the part of the House of Bishops.

The action of the convention virtually instruc's the committee to take action in the matter, whereas by the previous reference of the subject to them they were only instructed to consider the expediency of taking action.

The Committee on Prayer Book also reported that it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the prayers for the President of the United States. Accompanying the report was the calendar: Nor shall any part be omitted, per considerably ruffled. except as hereunder provided. That on all Sundays, on Christmas day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Ascension day, at morning and evening service, shall be said the full morn ing and evening prayer, also in the morning shall be said the litany as it is appointed, and the communion or anti communion service, either consecutively with the morning prayer or | validity of the certificate. in separate services in any order. On all other days a minister may at his discretion omit at the morning and evening services as follows: Ex. of appropriations for the army and the navy for hortation of all forms of the psalter but one psalm, one of the appointed lessons, all the prayer for the President of the United States | tional Exposition at Paris in 1878, and urges and for all in civil authority, prayer for all condithe litany or he may say it in lieu of all the all other subjects until his annual message. rest of the service. At a second evening service on any day above described omission may be made in the evening prayer, or the litany may be said in lieu of the whole, or a sermon or a lecture may be preached without being of necessity preceded by morning or evening prayer, provided that there be first said the collect or the collect from the book of common prayer. In chapel, at mission service, missionary meetings and the like other forms of service taken from the book of common prayer may be used, subject to the approval of the bishop of the diocese or jurisdiction in which the service is

The resolution that canon 13 title 2 of rubric be embodied in the matrimonial service was re ferred to the Committee on Prayer Book.

The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, that no revision of lectionary is necessary, came up for discussion at noon. Drs. Hare and Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; Beers, of California, and Fulton of Wisconsin. favored the proposed amendment, whereby a it should be brought about in a guarded and

Dr. Hammond, of Connecticut, asked if the could not vote for amendments to the constitution, and would not vote for that for a revision tion should only be entrusted to persons of prudence and of great insight into the scriptures.

Mr. Montgomery favored the amendment, and claimed that it was the only way the revision proposed could be accomplished. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, said that the House of Bishops were not always the best udges of what should comprise the lectionary. He was opposed to the amendment, but not to revision of the lectionary. He did not believe that the convention should have power to | clared by the statute that "no department of

Mr. Benedict, of Georgia; Dr. Burr, of Southern Ohio, and Dr. Watson, of South Carolina,

been first laid before the dioceses for their ap-

The amendment was adopted.

Resolutions relative to the subject were pre That a committee be appointed, to consist of

men, to consider the revision of the lectionary insolence of the "363" and encouragement to and prepare a revised table of lessons, and report to the next general convention. By Dr. DeKovan, of Wisconsin, that the lec-

tionary of the Church of England be used by the Church of this country until the meeting

of the next general convention. Both resolutions were assigned to the calendar and will come up for discussion. The Committee on Canons presented a report

opposing any amendment to section 1 of canon 12, title 2, which was adopted. Also, one concurring with the House of Bishops to remit the sentences of degradation pronounced by bishops on clergymen because of moral character; placed on calendar. Also, a report stating that no explanation of the meaning of the words, agreeably to the rubric in section 2, canon 12, title 2. relating to persons suspended from the rights of the Holy Communion was necessary on the the additional sum required for the payment of part of the committee; placed on the calendar. Also, a report relative to the petition from the Free Church, deeming it inexpedient to take any action. The petition asked that consecration be refused any church organized with the new system, and the committee, notwithstanding its action, expressed its opinion as favoring the proper limit to the strength of the army. the abolishment of private title to church property; placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Amendments to the Con-17 seats to the republicans and 197 to the stitution, to whom was referred many memorials and papers relative to the proposed change of the name of the Church, reported that no change be made in the name of this Church as used in the constitution.

The committee expressed themselves to the effect that grave doubts were entertained by some as to the results of any change of name | tion. upon the legal right of the property of the Church. The committee considered the present title of the Church-"Protestant Episcopal the descrence due to several dioceses interested,

The Episcopal Board of Missions continued its sessions yesterday. The committee appointed to confer with the American Church Misboard, and was discussed till adjournment.

The workingmen's movement at Havre do Grace came to an untimely end last week. An adjourned meeting was called for Tuesday, the 2d inst., but none of the officers attended, and only a few curious spectators were present. No meeting was, therefore, held.

DIED.

October 14th, at 10 a. m. Mrs. MARY A. MOORE, relict of the late Captain Joseph C.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Ost. 16. The existence of the present session of Congress is uncertain-very. There are those who think that its labors will be terminated in a few weeks, while others are of opinion that it will be continuous, with a recessof probably a month

at Christmas. A few days will more fully de-

velope the longevity of the session. The axe of the executioner is already at work, two heads in the Doorkeeper's department having already fallen-the Assistant Doorkeeper and the Chief of the Folding Room. Others. in all the branches, will doubtless follow. The applications for place are more than numerous. and the pressure brought to bear on members and officers is tremendous.

Chaplain Poisel opened the House to-day with a short but appropriate prayer. He eschewed politics entirely, and overlooking the personel of the House addressed the Throne of

Grace. It is understood that the committees of the House will not be announced until to-morrow week, and it is thought that the House will adjourn from to-morrow till next Monday. As to the personel of the committees nothing whatever is known.

The floor of the hall of the House is very much crowded with visitors, and the members the following resolution which was placed on are having a rather rough time, with their tem-

> Rainey, colored representative of South Caro lina, whose seat is contested by Richardson, democrat, was the cause of some debate in the House to day, Mr. Cox opposing Rainey's admission, and B. F. Butler and others favoring

it. Rainey was finally admitted by 175 to 58. The case turned upon a point of law as to the

The President's message is a concise decument and relates nearly entirely to the necessity deficiencies, and for the repair of the Patent Office. He also invites Congress to take proper capticles connected with the lessons, but one measures for being represented in the Internaprompt action of Congress on the subject. He tions of men and general thanksgiving. On also notices an invitation to participate in the Wednesday and Friday evenings he shall add Stokholm Congress, and concludes by deterring

> The Senate met at noon to day and was open ed with prayer. A number of memorials respecting the increase of the pay of letter carriers were introduced;

> A bili to establish a territorial government for the territory of Huron. A bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha.

> A bill to settle land titles in California. A resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of the expenditures of the Navy Department from 1789 to 1876.

> Mr. Withers, of Virginia, presented a memorial of Mr. Williamson, of Matthews county, Va., for a removal of disabilities. Referred. The Senate then took a recess until 1:15

The Senate re-opened at 1:15 and the message of the President was received and read. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Up to 1 p. m. yesterday the returns showed revision might be made, but recommended that Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress, without making appropriations for the support of proposed revision could not be attained except | the army for the present fiscal year, has renby the amendment proposed. He said he dered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men, of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. of the lectionary. He thought that the ques- The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. These statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appraprintions therefor. The Constitution has wisely provided that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and it has also been demake the proposed change until the matter had | the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year." We have, therefore, an army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year, the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and seven bishops, seven elergymen and seven lay- dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without com plaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year, at its present maximum numerical strength of twenty five thousand men; leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an in crease or decrease of the number of culisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended; and in the event of its enlargement, the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service and whose pay is already largely in arrears, payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix

Estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed-amounting to \$32,436.764.98 -and, having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress, are submitted for your considera-

There is also required by the Navy Department \$2,003,861.27. This sum is made up of \$1,446,688.16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last fiscal year; \$311,953.50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50.000 due to the Naval Hospital fund. \$150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers; and \$45,219.58 for the support of the

Marine Corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262.535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of ending June 30, last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners, and marshals, and for rent of court rooms, the support of prisoners,

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully rec ommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the Army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public services as require im-At Weimar, Colorado county, Texas, on the mediate action, and cannot, without inconveni-

able the people of the United States to partici. is to be creeted in New York.

pate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry, and the Fine Arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by

the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this Capital, and a copy thereof was port against him. Of the five gentlemen who submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken | endorsed by the nomination would have cheerupon the subject.

The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the Exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris.

The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong derire on the part of the French Government that the United should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and still is, reserved in the Exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants there-

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the Exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of Commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advaniages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the occessity of immediate action is apparent.

To enable the United States to co-operate in the International exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resclution making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men who should attend the Exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of

honorary Commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is (f so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be

presented for attention at your present session. The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an efficial invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress propose to study-how to diminish crime-is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common; and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the prison congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of eight thousand dellars was made in the sundry civil-service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstance which render it highly desirable that the com-

important duties immediately. As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government, require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to

subjects of public interest. . Washington, Oct 15, '77. On motion the message was referred to the

Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. This is the Southern Pacific Railroad scheme. The bill was re-

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the reading of the Journal the House ook up the case of Rainey vs. Richardson, of South Carolina, and determined by a nearly two thirds vote to seat Rainey, colored Repub-

Roumanians assert that deserters from Plev.

The Eastern War.

na report Osman Pasha's army to be destitute of clothing and ammunition and scantily provi sioned. Men and officers are tired of fighting and suffering, and are disposed to surrender. A special from the Russian headquarters, at

Gorny Studen, says that the Imperial guard have all gone to Plevna, and that the Czarewitch will not command them, to avoid clashing with the Prince of Roumania.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, says telegraphic communication with Plevna has been re-

Chevket Pasha telegraphed Sunday that he had arrived at Lukontza from Plevna, and would continue his march to Orchanie on Mon-

The Russian floating hatteries at the mouth of the Danube have been bombarding Sulina The correspondent of the London Times at Sistova gives a favorable account of Russian

preparations for the winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at depots along the road, but the mud is frightful. On the road two miles south of the Simpitza bridge it takes eight horses and twenty men pushing behind to get a light wagon through. The railway from Fratesti to Simnitza is progressing rapidly.

A special from Therapia states that the Porte has received intelligence that the Russians have attacked Sulina and destroyed part of the town, but were beaten off. A correspondent at Cettinje reports that al

army has been dismissed to sow the crops. Trustworthy advices from St. Petersburg alone. Why have a primary election if you do state that thirty-siz reserve battalions of guards and one hundred and three battalions of troops you expect a party to be successful? What can

of the line are being formed. Advices both from Russian and Turkish sources indicate that the Russians have occupied the Yagni Hills, Sarbatan and Kaziltene, which were abandoned by Moukhtar Pasha, and are manouvring for an advantageous position from which to make a new attack on the Turkish lines, which are now concentrated about

Aladja Dagh. The Leesburg Fair.

LEESBURG, VA., Oct. 16.—The attendance at the fair to-day, being the first, was rather limited, but the indications are that the fair will be a success. The town is rapidly filling with visitors from a distance, and the stock, everything quiet at San Elisario. The killing produce and articles for exhibition are pouring of Cardis by Judge Howard caused considera in to gain entrance. The customary shows are ble excitement, but he did not anticipate any on hand, one of which contains a cow with a thing serious. human arm and hand complete, projecting from the shoulder.

The Piedmont Fair.

CULPEPER C. H., Oct. 16 .- The attendance at the Piedmont Agricultural Fair is larger than usual for the first day. The exhibit of fine stock and machinery far surpasses that of any previous year. In the mile and a half race this evening, Charlie Williams, riding a Fredericks. burg horse, was thrown, the horse falling on him. He was not much hurt, but made a very

One of the numerous obelisks found in Egypt under the name of Cleopatra's Meedles should induce all to settle as early as possible. oct 13 32 J. ROXBURY, Supt.

The Fairfax Delegate.

To the editor of the Alexandria Hazette:

DRANESVILLE, Fairfex Co., Oct. 15, 1877

The much excited question of who the Fair

fax delegate should be (or, at least, who should

receive the nomination) resulted in the choice of

Mr. R. R. Farr, and I am surprised to find a few

were candidates for the position, either of them

disaffected conservatives threatening their sup

fully upon my part received my vote. Mr. Farr was not my choice in the primary election, but it is now enough for me to know that he is the nominee of the conservative party, and I intend not only to vote for Mr. Farr, but to do all 1 can honorably to secure his election; and when I have done all I can possibly can do will feel that I have simply done my duty as a member of the conservative party. I take of the matter this view: We all, as citizens, owe allegiance to the law of the land, from the simple fact the law protects cur property from invasion and cur person from insult or injury, and so with the conservative party. The word conserve, or conservative, as I understand, means to save, to preserve from ruin; and at the close of the fearful and lamentable war the good men of the democratic and of the old whig parties assembled and founded a party to save the country that had been deluged in blood, that suffered from the torch and had been robbed of every visible dollar, from utter and eternal ruin, to save and preserve what was left the people and their prinriples-nothing else at hand. Hence the name of conservative party. Usn we ever forget when this party struck its first blow? Can we forgot when Virginia was cursed with her military gov ernors? Can we forget when men, houest men who had in former days rendered their e unty in the legislative bodies of the State and their country in the halls of Congress men wable service were disfranchised, and the Yankee talleal, who had been but a few months upon the scil of Virginia, arm in arm with some gentleman's former slave, walked up to the polls and cast their ballots? Patience, forbearance and allegiance to the conservative party overcame these terrible evils, and placed Virginia in the hands of her own children. Then to this party. we, as conservatives, owe allegisnee, because : saved and protected us. Some say there was a mistake made in Mr. Farc's account when Sher if with the Auditer of Virginia of a large amount in Mr. Farr's favor Suppose a mistake did occur; it took place in the Auditor's department, and has been fully rectified, and every dol lar of Mr. Farr's indebtedness paid. Are we to prescribe Mr. Fair because the Au ditor of the State made a mistake? or are we to keep from him our support because he paid every dollar as soon as the mistake became apparent? Again, others say Mr. Farr said upon one occasion that he was done with the conservative party. Well, now we all say things under excitement that we do not mean, and afterwards wish unsaid; and some say he went to Toxas, and if he could have done well there would never have returned. We are all apt to stay where we can do best, but we know a thousand instancos where our young men have left their homes, and after wandering about for years have returned with an increased interest and a ten fall love for the name of their nativity. I say such objections are mere fancies founded upon preju dice without cause. Now I have nothing per sonally against Mr. Pierson as a man, but who you come to politics and party matters and I reflect for a moment that he is a representative of the party that laid our sunny South in Waster that devastate lour homes, that made widows and orphans of our dearest friends, I ask in the name of heaven where is the man that claims to be a Southern man; that claims to have ever been a member of the conservative party who can by his vote invite Mr. Pierson to the Legislature of Virginia, to assist in enacting missioner should proceed to the discharge of his laws by which we shall be governed. It was through the treachery of men who claimed tol members of the conservative party that this same Mr. Pierson defeated Judge Cockerille, whom ! consider a true and staunch conservative, and was an efficient member of the Legislature. The antipathy of the entire radical party of the county was brought to bear against him, and why because he kicked incompetent negroes from the County Clerk's office in Alexandria county and never in any instance appointed a radica where a conservative could it I the appointment I say now as I have and before as men I have nothing rgainst radical voters personally. I can take their hand and treat them as kindly as any man, but when you come to place them in office, as my esteemed and departed old friend, Go Williams, used to say, "I beg lasve to take is sue." Show me what one of them has ever done to advance Virginia - (I mean radical officeholders.) Some portions of the country have gone wild over Mr. Hayes' great Southern polcy. I ask, has he done anything more than any man would have done in his position who has the least respect for the constitution of the United States? The only surprising feature in the mat ter to me is, to see a man try to do right who stole the Presidency of the United States. I The next case from South Carolina was then would give but little for a man who cries out am a party man if he can afford no assistance when the party needs it. You find treacherou-

party men and independent candidates becoming more numerous. Mr. Pierson, for instance, is now an independent candidate, so styled by his radical allies, and for what purpose? to esteb the disaffected conservatives, who can say, "I didn't vote for the radical nomines-Pierson was an independent candidate" "Freat all independents as traitors," that should be the watch word of the conservative party. Again, we find in some counties men who are not lit to fill the office of constable taking advantage of the state of affairs, becoming independent candidates and declaring themselves in favor of repudiating the State debt, and telling the ignorant portion of the tax payers that the regular nominees of the conservative party are in favor of an increased axation-all as false as false can be. The regular nomine) of the conservative party, or a maority, and a large majority too, simply ask for a thorough investigation of the matter; that is, form some means by which a meeting of the representatives of the tax paying class and the bondholding element may meet and de-vise some plan to satisfy the bondholders and cause no further depression to the tax payer. feel that those who claim to be conservatives (i now refer to the voters of my county) that reluse to vote for Mr. Facr, who has fairly received the nomination, and who lend assistance to his opponent, are surely kissing the hand that smoto them. Keep on, but surely your sins will find you out, and from such actions the day will be brought about, and that much sooner than you expect, when this magnificent party, the comservative party, that brought us out of the sores! affliction under which men ever labored, whose glorious old banner we have seen wave on a thousand victorious fields, to which we have pointed our friends to follow and love -1 say seep on if you will with your treachery, and that old banner will at length be firled, the party will be exterminated, and when you are again bound in radical fatters the question will probe tly be asked, who is the cause of this? and you who now act as traitors can look one at the other and with the language of Nathan to David ex is quiet, and that the bulk of the Montenegrin | claim "Thou art the man." I should vote for Mr. Farr if I thought he would receive my vote

> a man expect who now plays the part of a trait or? What is a conservative to gain by the election of a radical to the Legislature of Virginia I ask those who have hastily formed their conclusions to reconsider the matter, ponde: well. let prejudices and animosities die out, let one bury the other, and you follow the conservative banner, and I will guarantee you will never regret it. Your fellow citizen, In relation to the troubles in E! Paso county

Texas, growing out of a disputed land claim, Gen. Ord says that Lieut. Rucker arrived at San Elisario on the 9th and the mob dispersed. They will allow the law to take its course. He returned to El Paso on the 11th inst., leavier

The gentlemen who essayed to serenade Miss L. a few evenings since, should have had "clear" throats, and their efforts would have been better appreciated. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy extant for a "thick" or congested condition of the throat and bronchial

tubes, giving instant relief. TOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The low price at which gas is sell, renders it necessary for comsumers to 127 promptly. The indulgence that has been given, heretofore, can not be continued. The 10 per cent slowed